The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,571. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail about 10th May.

THE Splendid fast-sailing British Ship EXCELSIOR A. 1. 9 years, 682 Tons Register, WM. SANDERSON, Commander. This ship will be found a first rate Conveyance for Passengers.

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(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 209 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a continuation of the fine and beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

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The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

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THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, 9th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 5th May 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 noon.

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For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamers Office, Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first Class Passengers.

Bombay, 6th May 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWYLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

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Bombay, 30th April 1863.

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Bombay, 17th April 1863. H. BROOKE, Secretary.

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Bombay, 2nd May 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.

At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Edith Byrne*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain WHITEWAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

J. S. MOORE & Co.
Agents for the *Edith Byrne*.

Bombay, 30th April 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Forganhill*, J. Guthrie, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for countersignature.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Guthrie.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Americana*, W. POTTS, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of Packages, after they have left the Ship's side.

All landing orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to our Office for countersignature.

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for Captain POTTS.

Bombay, 2nd May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Orissa*, Captain EVANS, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise, the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain EVANS will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for Captain EVANS.

Bombay, 4th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Fleur-de-lis*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Fleur-de-lis*

Bombay, 4th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Tythonas*, Captain ALEXANDER, from Aden, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, as otherwise the Captain will land the same on account and at the risk of the concerned.

Captain ALEXANDER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain ALEXANDER.

NOTICE.—BANK OF HINDUSTAN (LIMITED).—The rate of interest on Deposits subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal will be 5 per cent. from this date till further notice.

R. E. W. BAKER,
1st May 1863. Manager.

MR. FREDERIC VIX is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1863.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. S. H. DAVID, a Partner with me, the business will, on and after this date, be carried on under the name and style of N. J. ABRAHAM & Co.

N. J. ABRAHAM.

Bombay, 29th April 1863.

SEVENTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—A Meeting of the Subscribers to the above Institution will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., to receive the audited accounts of the Society for the last year.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorate, as detailed showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

SYKES & Co.—COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS—Beg to intimate that they have opened a place in the Fort for the sale of General Merchandise and every description of Photographic Material.

Now on sale a number of beautiful specimens of stained Glassware, engraved with views of India, Native Costumes, &c., from Photographs taken here.

Hummum Street, 25th April 1863

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. BOGOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medow Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Pest & Co. Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

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Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HOPE.
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Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—find the want of the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers each every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the *European Town*, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

H. BROOKE,
Secretary.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Glen Maiden*, Captain C. H. MARSHALL, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MARSHALL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

SOUZA PINTO & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1863. Agents for the Captain.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Tenth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th May next, Rupees 100 per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th April 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
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WITH
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THOMAS CRAWFORD

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

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All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from ..... 20 to 35
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ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
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Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 6th May 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼-16d.
Do. Document	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		(ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	109 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	16 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	78 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 pah.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 pah.
Hyderabad Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs4,800pah.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 325 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Ajee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
Loan 1835-36	
" Loan 1842-43	98¼
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	108½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	117¼

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 8s. 9d.
To London (Cotton)	Nominal.
" (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 223
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

(PRICES CURRENT (5th May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 478 to 480
New Dholleras, (ready.)	" 458 to 460
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 460 to 462
New Oomrawuttee	" 414 to 415
Old Compta	" 425 to 426
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 528 to 530
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 428 to 429
New Veravul	" 430 to 435
New Khandeish	" 410 to 412
New Poratchee	" 440 to 442
New Acrote	" 427 to 428
New Mangalore	" 438 to 440
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,615.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	7-2 to 7-4
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	32 to 33
	" 37 to 38
Niger	" 27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d. "
3 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d. "
2 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d. "
1 Do.	at 1s.	11⅞d. "
On demand	at 1s.	11⅞d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.		0¾d. do.
"	3 do.	2s.	0d. do.
"	2 do.	1s.	11⅞d. do.
"	1 do.	1s.	11⅞d. do.
"	on demand		
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11⅞d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 8 days' sight		1s.	11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s.	11⅞d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by *special arrangement*.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, the Bank draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, and remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged.

If to be paid in ..... ¼ per cent.

charge of Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London	6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rp.
"	3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d. "
	On Demand	1s.	11⅝d. "
On France	6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts. "
	3 Do. Do.	"	2-53 "
	On Demand	"	2-50 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at	6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rup.
"	" "	4 do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
"	" "	3 do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
"	" "	2 do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
"	" "	1 do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
"	" "	On demand	1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland		} On demand	1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd May 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	1s.	11⅞d. "
"	3 do.	1s.	11⅞d. "
"	2 do.	1s.	11⅞d. "
"	1 do.	1s.	11⅞d. "
"	On demand	1s.	11⅞d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11⅞d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11⅞d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland	1 day's sight	1s.	11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected and remitted for the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	"	6	"	"	5 "
Do.	"	12	"	"	6 "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
½ Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 24th April 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND LIVERPOOL.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £194,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,20,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.
"	4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
"	3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
"	2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
"	1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
"	On demand	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes		1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 28th April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand.....2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .....5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .....6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .....9 per cent.
On other Securities .....10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight			2s.	0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto	3	ditto.	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto	2	ditto.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand			1s. 11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 5	Zaleika	Glover	London 12 Dec.
	Sir Charles Napier	Bell	Liverpool 4 Dec.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taylor	Surat 4 May.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 5	Rifle (s)	Webster	Coast & Calcutta.
	Tapteo (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. and Miss Curtis, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Drenen, Rev. Mr. Meurie, and one hundred and forty natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Tuptee*, to Surat.—One hundred and forty-five natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph* to Surat.—Seventy-six natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—One hundred and seventeen natives.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat; steamer *Phloz* broken her Engine shaft, put back to Bombay under sail of St. John.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Chanaral*, R. G. Sharp, bound to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Ambrose*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Tim Whiffler*, for Liverpool.
Ship *South*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Fleur de Lis*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 5TH MAY 1863.
For London.

Prince Consort.—100 chests Olibanum, 221½ cwt., Ebrum Ramjee; 2 bags Toor Dall, 4 maunds, K. Madhowdass; 250 bags Coffee, 313 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 1 case Piano, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Liverpool.

Tiger.—230 bales Cotton, 810 cwt., Luckmedass Khimjee; 105 packages Cotton, 368 cwt., Essack Dawood.

Ambrose.—418 bags Surseeseed, 627 cwt.; 82 bags Jingillyseed, 123 cwt., 300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Duke of Wellington.—125 bundles Hemp, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Lillies.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 170 bales Hemp, 595 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Rhea Sylvia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Tim Whiffler.—244 bags Surseeseed, 396 cwt.; 81 bags Rapeseed, 414 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Henry Verney.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Anna Dorothea.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Comber, Sons and Co.; 40½ bales Cotton, 147 cwt., P. M. de Silva and Co.

Etna.—600 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Galloden.—200 packages Loose Coir, 350 cwt., Khimjee Visram; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Jeatha Premjee.

South.—226 bags Jingillyseed, 339 cwt.; 74 bags Lilseed, 111 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

South Carolina.—53 bales Wool 160 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Peter Maxwell.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Wargo.—56 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Juga Ludha.

Frenchman.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Framjee.

Bulwark.—100 bags Saltpetre, 150 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

Crescent.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Kessowdass Chotham.

Glenalva.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Luckmechund Nursy; 200 bales Cotton. 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

Sirocco.—50 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., Ruttonsy Goculdass.

Gertrude.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Remington and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

King of Italy.—38 bales Wool, 114 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Castilian.—750 bales Cotton, 2,625 cwt., Coupland and Co.

Feronia.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.; 150 bales Wool, 450 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

General Neil.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dinshaw Ruttonjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Megjee Furbatt; 1 box Old Wearing Apparels, Cardwell, Parsons and Co.

John Stuart.—385 bags Linseed, 502¼ cwt., W. and A. Graham and Co.; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt.; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraj and Co.

General Simpson.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Duncairn.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 438 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 105 bales Cotton 367½ cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee.

Berbice.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons & Co.

Princess Alexandra.—100 bundles Hemp, 101 cwt., Bhoja Carumay and Co.

Black Eagle.—70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Venus.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., A. Bell & Co.

Otago.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jewraz Bulloo.

North.—879 bundles Country Galls, 189½ cwt.; 121 bundles Amba Hulud, 60½ cwt., Narrondass Prazjee.

Fleur de Lis.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Ocean Empress.—480 bundles Country Galls, 240 cwt., Virjee Samjee; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Lilladhur Govindjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Erany.

For Havre.

Pudsey Dawson.—110 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Souzpall.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service.*—60 packages Byasbole; 47 cwt., Dawood Hassan; 26 chests of Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadiboy Ghandy and Co.; 1 chest M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Rustomjee Limjee and Co.; 1 keg Mowra Spirit, 26 gallons, Hormusjee Manockjee; Loose Sandalwood, 355 cwt., Aladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 11 boxes Ghee, 16 cwt., Framjee Cowasjee; 27 packages Sharkfins 8½ cwt. Peermomud Nuthoo; 80 bundles Fishmaws, 25 cwt, 24 lbs.; 68 bundles Sharkfins, 18 cwt. 17 lbs., Assoobhoy Gangjee and Co.; Loose Sandalwood, 154 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Hubib; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 55 bundles Fishmaws, 17 cwt. 20 lbs.; 88 bundles Sharkfins, 27½ cwt., Hajee Curim & Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service.*—28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine.	
749	Art Union, Morrison.	
1189	Belle Isle, Cole.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	Jan. 7
709	Birkby, Purdy.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co.	March 8
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
1934	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 3
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy.	
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co.	March 1
774	Mahratta, Hickman.	
187	Maldon, Seals.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 4
497	Mary Sparks, Chase—J. N. Wadia & Sons.	Nov. 29
723	Monayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
814	Minnehaha, Morgan.	
930	Octavia, Bristow.	Feb. 14
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
492	Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co.	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 25
1194	Veteran, Duncan—Bobert Frith & Co.	March 21
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie.	

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
904	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.	
639	Barbara.	March 24
389	Boa Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 14
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
1119	Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 6
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson.	March 9
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1091	Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.	
220	Fidelitter, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
1165	Gatneau, Cumming.	Feb. 8
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 18
819	Harry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson.	
965	Margaret, Paulding.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 22
958	Mathean, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co.	Jan. 7
1114	Nyanaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 5
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 13
1157	Neptunes Bride, Kirby.	
1091	Norah Graeme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 9
1034	Old England, Balman.	Feb. 23
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	April 3
1357	Salsette, Dawson.	Jan. 1g
847	Sea Queen, Lloyd.	
900	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.	
370	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	
965	Tanzier.	
1178	Thomas Seddan—Finlay, Clark & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

830	Araminta, Blay.	Dec. 21
1623	Agenoria, Johnson.	Nov. 21
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 1
903	Bheemabura, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1343	Levant, Ferren.	Feb. 13
1459	Research, Kirk.	March 18
791	Robina.	Dec. 2
1115	Tivo

"3. The estimate for the extension of the Khetwaddy back road, from the 15th Cross Street to the Grant road shall be submitted shortly.

H. E. WILCOX,
Surveyor to the Board."

20th April, 1863.

The Commissioners have resolved that the Surveyor be requested to invite tenders for this work at once.

A letter was addressed to the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay by T. C. Hope, Esq., the Acting Magistrate and President of the Municipal Commission at Ahmedabad, requesting to be informed as to the cost of water meters, and whether the latter is borne by the house owners or municipality in Bombay and also the cost of the water. The Board, in reply, stated that the application of meters to the registration of domestic consumption having proved a failure, they are now only used for factories, cotton presses, &c., or where the Board has reason to suspect a wilful or careless misappropriation of water by waste or extensive garden irrigation. The meters failed from the outlay necessary and from the unpleasant taste communicated to the water. In very large house hold, flower gardens, fountains, extensive stabling, &c., a special assessment is always made in basin of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons consumed. The alternative to the consumer is, the purchase and use of a meter.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE President and Directors feel much pleasure in submitting to the Members a report of their operations during the past official year.

The following Office-bearers were elected for the transaction of business connected with the Institution, at the last annual meeting held on the 10th April 1862.

Honorary Life President.—James Berkley, Esq.; *President.*—Colonel H. J. Barr; *Vice-Presidents*—Honorable Mr. W. B. Tristram, Dr. F. Broughton, and Mr. J. Hodgart.

Directors.—Messrs. C. A. Beyts, J. Bogie, J. Firth, C. Jones, J. Jamieson, J. M. Maclean, P. McArthur, R. McKenzie, and G. Reid.

Secretary.—Mr. Hurrychund Sudasew.

Treasurer.—Mr. J. Colebrook.

His Exellency Sir Bartle Frere and Commodore Frushard have kindly accepted the office of Patrons to the Institution, at the request of the Committee.

It is with the greatest regret the Committee feel it their painful duty, to announce the death of their late lamented and much esteemed Honorary Life President, Mr. Berkley.

With a view of placing on record their sense of the severe loss which the Institution has sustained, a special meeting of the Members was held in order to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, at which the following resolutions were passed :—

1. "That the members of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution recognizing the severe loss they have sustained as a body, in the death of their late Honorary Life President, Mr. Berkley, resolved to record their sense of that loss as a tribute of respect for his memory."

2. "That a letter be written to Mrs. Berkley, embodying the proceedings of this meeting and conveying to her, and the other Members of the late Mr. Berkley's family the expression of its heartfelt sympathy and condolence."

3. "That as a slight memento of the connection that so happily subsisted between her talented husband and the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, Mrs. Berkley be requested to accept a gold medal struck from a die, now under preparation by Mr. Noyon, and bearing an effigy of the late Mr. Berkley."

To the above letter the following reply has been received from Mrs. Berkley :—

To the President, Vice-President and Gentlemen of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution.

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to acknowledge with feelings of grateful sorrow your letter of the 25th Oct. last, expressing your sympathy and condolence with me in the heavy affliction which has befallen me of the kind and affectionate tributes to the worth and ability of my late husband which his friends have offered me, I know not which to esteem the chief, though I cannot but consider yours as the most disinterested and complimentary, because whilst it appreciates and honours in the present one who did so much for the Bombay Mechanics' Institution and for the welfare of that city, it will faithfully record to the future, not the least important of his successful efforts in his far from principal professional labors. The constant and zealous interest he always felt in the prosperity of the Institution and the time he devoted to the advancement of its position, in the scientific world, could only be fully known by myself. In addition therefore to the fact of which you are yourselves so well aware, of his great devotion to the interests of your Institution, I can add that next to the discharge of his professional duties came those self-imposed attaching him as President. I have further to express my thanks for your thoughtful kindness in offering me "the gold Medal of the Society." I accept it with feelings of sadness and gratitude and with a deep sense of the honour you desire to confer on the memory of my late husband. When the time arrives I shall in your names present it to my elder son as one of the precious memorials of a father's worth and has a token of the exalted estimation in which he was held by his friends in India, nor shall I then forget to tell him of the contents of your letter and of your generous desire to confer some lasting distinction on the name of his excellent father. I regret that I have been somewhat tardy in making this acknowledgment, but I trust that the same considerate feelings of sympathy which prompted your letter will not be wanting under the circumstances of my heavy bereavement to suggest a cause for my long silence. I cannot forbear again from repeating to you my very grateful appreciation of the sentiments you have done me the honour to convey in your letter, and to assure you that their recollection will ever continue to be a source of consolation to myself and of honorable pride to my children.—I am, Dear Sirs, Yours faithfully

LOUISA BERKLEY.

Sydenham, 11th February 1863.

Books.—The number of volumes including pamphlets amounted to 5,911; thus showing an addition of 426 volumes, out of which 161 were purchased and the remainder were presented by Government and other public institutions, as per accompanying list marked A.

This year 53 volumes of specifications of Patents were presented by Government, thus making the total number of 1,061 volumes in charge of the Institution.

The number of books, periodicals and newspapers issued during the year were as follows :—

Books	7,543
Newspapers	1,551
Periodicals	5,320
	14,414

The periodicals added during the year, were 1 Edderwick's Miscellany, 1 Exchange, 1 London Society, 1 Sporting Magazine, and the following have been discontinued :—

"Indian Punch." "Tate's Magazine." "Calcutta Review." "New Quarterly Review."

The Directors beg to tender their best thanks for the gratuitous supply of newspapers, periodicals, and books from Government, as also, from Public Institutions; and from Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee; Muncherjee Nowrojee Bunnajee; Bomanjee Cursetjee; Burgess, Bogle, Johnson, Dr. Bhawoo Dajie; Captain Barker, Messrs. Nicol & Co.; Peel, Cassels & Co.; and Smith Elder & Co.; as per accompanying list marked B.

The Sessions were opened early in January by the President, who delivered an opening address. The Committee were enabled by the kind co-operation of the following gentlemen to secure the delivery of public lectures upon literary and scientific subjects for the benefit of the members and the public generally.

Sir Alex. Grant.—Rome, England, and India.

Dr. J. Wilson.—The Buddhist Revolution in India.

Dr. H. Giraud.—On the Artificial production of Ice.

Professor Wordsworth.—Gibbon and the literary characteristics of his age.

Dr. M. Mitchell.—The rise and fall of the Portuguese Dominion in India.

The Committee regret to notice that, Captain Chapple, of H. M. 95th, who had promised to deliver a lecture on "Poets the Interpreters of Nature and their Influences in every Age," was obliged to break off his engagement in consequence of his departure from the Presidency to Aden on duty.

The Treasurer's statements of receipts and disbursements are given in Appendix C.

The subscription list as it stood on the 31st March shows a total of 300 members of all classes. The following is a comparative statement showing the aggregate amount of the members in each class over that of the last year; and also, the classification of European and Native Members.

	1861-62.		1862-63.	
	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Life Members	8	12	8	12
Senior do.	221	25	204	18
Junior do.	14	6	10	5
Associates	6	34	6	32
Captains of Vessels	8	0	5	0
	257	77	233	67

From the above it will be seen that there is a total diminution of 34. This is attributable to the erasure of members' names in consequence of their ability their subscription to fall in arrears. A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Bogie, Colebrook, and Hurrychund Sudasew, was appointed to make investigations into this matter, who accordingly recommended the names of several of the members to be struck off from the subscription book as defaulters in advertence to Rule 27.

Owing to a demand from the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for an increase in the rent of the premises occupied by the Institution, from Rs. 150 to 250 a month after the expiration of their lease for the three years, and the funds of the Institution not permitting such an addition being made to the expenditure, application was made to Commodore Frushard, to allow the Institution the use of the rooms over the Dockyard gate; and the Committee are glad to observe that their request has been complied with by the kind indulgence of Commodore Frushard: and the Institution was removed to their present premises in the month of September last.

The voting list for office-bearers for the ensuing year having been scrutinized, the following was found to be the result.

Colonel Barr, had the majority of votes as President, but explained the utter impossibility of his re-accepting office. Colonel Ballard who had the next largest number, consequently stand elected President for the coming Session :—

The Vice-Presidents stand as follows :—

Mr. Hodgart, Dr. Broughton, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer.

The Directors elected are Mr. Kennelly, Mr. Jones, Mr. J. L. Hynes, Mr. J. McKenzie, and Mr. A. Johnstone.

Secretary.—Mr. Hurrychund Sudasew.—Treasurer Mr. J. Colebrook.

The following contributions were received for the gold and silver medals :—

Invention.—A patent combined Lever and Hydraulic Press, for Pressing Cotton and other goods, by Mr. John Hodgart.

A Screw and Lever Double-acting Cotton Press, by Mr. J. Mason.

These were discussed at two of the weekly meetings of the members, and the Berkley gold medal is awarded to Mr. J. Hodgart.

While awarding the gold medal to Mr. Hodgart for his invention, the Directors think it is only due to Mr. Mason to say what difficulty they experienced in coming to their decision owing to the high opinion entertained by some of them as to Mr. Mason's invention, and their unanimous appeciation of the high merits of his press.

Model.—There was but one competitor, and the model exhibited, was declared not to entitle the maker to the prize.

Design.—There was but one competitor for this medal also, but the design was so defective as not to warrant the Directors in awarding the prize.

Drawing.—Three drawings were submitted in competition, all of which were very neatly done, and the medal has been awarded to Mr. J. Mason, for a drawing of a section of the engine of the steam ship *Arabia*.

Papers.—The Directors regret to observe that no papers have been received in competition during the present Session.

PRESENTATIONS.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government No. 65. (Report on the Road to Mahableshwur.) —Presented by Government.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government No. 66. (Settlement of Jagheer Holdings in the Province of Sind).—Presented by Government.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government No. 67. (Report on the Cotton Gin Factory in Dharwar.—Presented by Government.

Colonel Cautley's Ganges Canal Works, vide Plates in Royal Folio, volumes 4.—Presented by Government.

Meteorological Observations in Bombay for 1861.—Presented by Government.

Report on Vaccination throughout the Bombay Presidency and Sind for 1861.—Presented by Government.

Deaths in Bombay during 1861.—Presented by Government.

Annual Report of the Grant Medical College for 1861-62.—Presented by the Principal of the College.

Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay for 1861.—Presented by the Secretary of the Society.

Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1861-62.—Presented by the Secretary of the Society.

Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1861-62.—Presented by the Secretary of the Society.

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Bombay Tract and Book Society for 1862.—Presented by the Secretary of the Society.

General Catalogue of the Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society up to 1862. Presented by the Secretary of the Society.

Catalogue of the Library of the Class of Novels and Romances, &c. Presented by the Secretary of the Society.

Catalogue of the Library of the Medical Works.—Presented by the Secretary of the Society.

Catalogue of the Library of the Bombay Geographical Society.—Presented by the Secretary of the Society.

Report of the Schools of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution for 1861.—Presented by the Superintendent of the School.

Seventh Annual Report of the Benevolent and Literary Society for 1861.—Presented by the Secretary.

Report of the Student's Literary and Scientific Society, together with the Reports of the Girl's Schools for 1861-62.—Presented by the Secretary.

Report of the Kurrachee General Library for 1862.—Presented by the Secretary.

Report of the Nagdevi Charitable Dispensary from 1853 to 1861.—Presented by Dr. Bhawoo Dajie.

The Origin and Authenticity of the Arian Family.—Presented by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.

History of Persia (in the Persian character.)—Presented by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Bannajee.

Dr. Hook's Ecclesiastical Biography, 6 vols.—Presented by Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee.

Dr. Hall's Contemplations, 3 vols.—Presented by Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee.

Dr. Taylor's Liberty of Prophesying, 1 vols.—Presented by Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee.

Essay on the Architecture of India.—Presented by Mr. Gunputrao Narrayen.

Essay of Natural Theology.—Presented by Mr. Gunputrao Narrayen.

Hypsometrical Measurements, by means of the Barometer.—Presented by Mr. J. Burgess.

Latham's Report on Sedasheguer.—Presented by Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

Fifth Annual Report of the Cotton Supply Association 4 copies.—Presented by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.

Report on Cotton Culture, 3 copies.—Presented by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.

Mitchell's Under Piles and Moorings, 4 copies.—Presented by Mr. F. Johnson, C.E.

Kennelly's Pamphlet on the Lighting of the Bombay Harbour, 5 copies.—Presented by Captain W. C. Barker.

Captain Barker's Remarks on Mr. Kennelly's Pamphlet, 5 copies.—Presented by Captain W. C. Barker.

One hundred and eleven Vols. and Pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects. (111).—Presented by Mr. James Bogie.

Ninety-seven odd Nos of the "Edinburgh Review." (97).—Presented by Mr. James Bogie.

List of Periodicals and Newspapers :—3 All the year Round, 1 Artizan, 1 Art Journal, 1 Atlantic Monthly, 1 Bentley's Miscellany, 2 Blackwood's Magazine, 1 Builder, 3 Chamber's Journal, 1 Civil Engineer's Journal, 1 Colburn's New Monthly Magazine, 1 Colburn's United Service Magazine, 1 Cornhill Magazine, 1 Dublin Magazine, 1 Eclectic, 1 Edderwick's Miscellany, 1 Engineer's Journal (Calcutta), 1 Family Friend, 2 Family Herald, 2 Fraser's Magazine, 1 Good Words, 1 Intellectual Observer, 1 Leisure Hour, 2 London Journal, 1 London Society, 2 Macmillan's Magazine, 1 Mechanic's Magazine, 1 Miscellany, Bombay, 1 National Magazine, 2 Nautical Magazine, Notes and Queries, 1 One-a-Week, 1 Practical Mechanic's Journal, 1 Reynold's Miscellany, 1 Six Penny Magazine, 1 Sporting Magazine, 2 St. James's Magazine, 2 Temple Bar, 1 Welcome Guest.

Review.

1 British Quarterly Review, 1 Edinburgh Review, 1 North American Review, 1 North British Review, 1 Quarterly Review, 1 Westminster Review.

Newspapers, Indian.

2 Bombay Gazette, daily, 2 Times of India daily, 1 Bombay Guardian, weekly, 1 Bombay Catholic Examiner, weekly, 1 Bombay Government Gazette, weekly presented by Government, 1 Bombay Saturday Review, weekly, 1 Friend of India, weekly.

English.

1 Athenæum, fortnightly, 1 Critic, monthly, 1 Engineer, fortnightly, 1 Evening Mail, fortnightly, 1 Home News, fortnightly, 1 Homeward Mail, fortnightly, presented by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., 1 Illustrated London News, fortnightly, 1 Lancet, fortnightly, 1 London Review, fortnightly, 1 Punch, fortnightly, 1 Saturday Review, fortnightly.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—5TH MAY 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A CORRUPT POLICEMAN.—Shaik Ibram Abdool, a police havildar, was brought up on remand, charged with receiving an unauthorized reward of five rupees from Wulloo Hemraz.

Mr. Nesserwanjee appeared for the prisoner.

The prosecutor who is a dealer in piece goods stated, that on the 25th of April last, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, the prisoner came to his uncle's shop and said "give me the rupees you promised yesterday." Witness then told his uncle's servant, who was in the shop, that he was going to give the prisoner five rupees for a "case of false coins," which would have gone against him but for his evidence. Prisoner heard that statement and the witness then gave the prisoner the money, who said that if it had been any other person, he would have charged him Rs. 25. Prisoner said previously "I got your case dismissed and you must cause Rs. 5 to be given to me, if you do not, I'll annoy you." Upon this the five rupees were given to him. Mr. Kirschner the police Constable was inside prosecutor's shop at the time, and had previously marked the rupees.

Mr. Kirschner corroborated the leading facts of the charge against the prisoner.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of forty rupees: in default, to imprisonment with hard labor for two months.

The fine was paid.

DESERTION.—Richard Gregory, seaman of the British ship *Maria Soames*, pleaded guilty to a charge of desertion from that vessel and was sentenced to eight weeks imprisonment with hard labor, in the House of Correction.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—James Williamson, seaman of the British Ship, *Rajah of Cochin*, was charged with refusal of duty.

David Cumming stated, that he was master of the *Rajah of Cochin*, and the prisoner was an articled seaman of that vessel. The prisoner had behaved very well up to the present period but now he refused altogether to do any more work.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to four weeks imprisonment with hard labor, in the House of Correction.

DITTO.—William Bossel, a seaman of the British ship *Edmondsbury*, was charged with refusing to obey the lawful command of the commander of that vessel.

Frank Barley the master of the ship *Edmondsbury* stated, that the prisoner had refused duty on the ground that the ship was not seaworthy and leaky. Although the prisoner had been repeatedly asked to go to work he still refused.

Thomas Davis the chief mate confirmed the evidence of the Captain and that the prisoner was more than once asked to return to duty.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to twelve weeks imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

FORGERY AND PERJURY.—Wunna Kewda and Bheemee women, were yesterday placed at the bar on the information of one Baya woman on a charge of forgery and perjury.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, appeared on behalf of the prosecutrix.

Mr. Shamrao, defended the first prisoner.

Mr. Pandoorung, defended the second prisoner.

Baya woman deposed,—I am a courtezan and reside in Tarra Naiqueen's cart. I know the second prisoner. She is my country woman. I know the first prisoner by sight. I received two summonses to attend the Small Cause Court, I produce them A. and B. I attended on the first summons on the twenty-first March last. The Marwaree, first prisoner, was the plaintiff in that case, and I was the defendant. Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee was the Judge who tried that case. I was sued on a promissory note for fifty rupes. This C. is the note. The first prisoner was examined on solemn affirmation on that occasion. He stated at that trial that he had lent me rupees. I don't remember how many. He stated also that I put my bangle mark to this note C. He did not then produced the two alleged attesting witnesses, Doola Huckma and Rama Boodajee, he said they had gone to their country; though they were both in Bombay. I know they were in Bombay. I was then told by the Judge to appear whenever I was summoned. On the same day I received a summons in consequence of which I attended the Small Cause Court on the 8th of April last. The first prisoner also attended the Court on that day with one witness named Doola Huckma. Fifty rupees was the sum on which I was sued on the same promissory note (marked C.) and it was the same cause of action. Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee was the presiding Judge and tried the case on Wednesday the eighth of last month. The first prisoner produced this promissory note marked C. and on solemn affirmation I heard him say that he gave me rupees. I don't remember how many rupees he said he paid me. He also stated that I put my bangle mark to that note. He said that this bangle mark was mine. This is not my bangle mark I did not put my mark. I don't know the first prisoner. I did not borrow any money on this promissory note. That bangle mark purporting to be mine is a forgery, and the prisoner committed wilful and corrupt perjury when he said that he paid rupees to me, and that I put my bangle mark to the promissory note marked C. The prisoner's witness Doola Hukma was called and examined on that occasion, and on solemn affirmation he stated in presence and hearing of the first prisoner that he Doola Hukma had not seen the prisoner pay me rupees, or me sign the promissory note. The presiding Judge fined the first prisoner five rupees and told him that he had made a false document and the Judge gave a verdict in my favor. I did not purchase this paper C of the stamp vender. The female prisoner has been on bad terms with me for a year. The first Judge gave me the five rupees which he fined the first prisoner.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until the thirteenth instant.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Charles Pryer attended to answer a summons charging him with having assaulted one Gusega Addar, a peon at the Imperial Hotel, Fort.

The complainant stated that last Sunday week about nine o'clock in the evening the defendant came to the Hotel, got out of his gharry and struck witness several times.

The defendant said the peon had been very saucy and he had simply pushed him. He believed the charge was brought against him in consequence of a misunderstanding he had had with the proprietor of "Imperial Hotel," whose hotel he had left subsequently to this alleged assault.

His Worship said the assault did not appear a very serious one, but that it was an assault had been proved, and as the defendant had no right to take the law into his own hands, he should fine him two rupees, together with the cost of the summons.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT AT THE DOCKYARD.—Fullukchund Nuthoo, a Hindoo, was charged with having in his possession six pieces of copper bar supposed to have been stolen from the late Indian Navy Dockyard.

James Williamson, Warden of the Dockyard, stated the prisoner was employed in the blacksmiths shop in the Dockyard, and identified the copper as the property of Her Majesty's Government. The value of the copper was three rupees.

The charge being fully proved against the prisoner, he was sentenced to two calendar months imprisonment, with hard labor, in the House of Correction.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—John White, George Rice, James McCandle, William Evans, Erek Wiseman, William Johnson, William Pleth, Robert Kerr and Henry Smith, nine more European seamen were brought up charged with this offence.

Andrew McBride, the Captain of the vessel stated, that the men had one and all, individually and collectively refused to work.

The prisoner said the ship's officers had treated them ill, and one of them only said he would return to duty provided the captain paid off the officers.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoners to three weeks imprisonment each with hard labor, in the House of Correction.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, 5TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Samjee Bheecka was placed at the bar charged with stealing a silver Broach, of the value of five rupees, the property of one Mr. Robert Blackstone.

The prosecutor Mr. Blackstone is a clerk in the service of the P. and O. Company. It appeared that on Sunday last the prosecutor's wife wore the ornament. On Monday the fourth instant at about five o'clock P.M., Mr. Blackstone on his return from office, found a Constable at his house, with the prisoner in his custody. The Constable produced the *Broach*, which the witness recognised as his own.

From the evidence of a police peon Rama Babajee it appeared, that on noon of Monday last, while he was on duty at Byculla, he observed the prisoner offering to a goldsmith for sale the stolen property. Witness arrested him, and asked him from whence he had got the Broach. Prisoner said that he had found it on the road.

The prisoner stated in defence that he found the Broach amongst the rubbish while sweeping.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the County Gaol with hard labour.

STEALING A NOSE-RING.—Narrayen Sukroo, was brought up charged with stealing one gold nose-ring of the value of twelve rupees, the property of Golall Bhowany.

It appeared from the evidence of Golall Bhowanny that he lived near the two tanks. On the night of Friday last, he slept in a room, the doors of which were kept open, his wife slept in the same room. At about six o'clock A.M. of Saturday last she called out, prisoner got up, and she said, that she missed her nose-ring. Prosecutor raised an alarm, and immediately afterwards, a policeman brought the prisoner with the nose-ring.

The policeman named Sookaram Raojee stated, that on the morning of the second instant, he heard an alarm, and saw the prisoner running towards him. He stopped him immediately, and on the searing being made, witness found the nose-ring with the prisoner.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour in the House of Correction.

STEALING MANGOES.—Abba Suka was charged with stealing three mangoes, of the value of twelve annas, the property of one Gunnoo Ragoo on Monday last.

Gunnoo Ragoo stated,—I am a Mallee, and live in my garden at Mazagon. Last evening at about five o'clock, I was in my garden. I saw the prisoner there. I saw him take these three mangoes from my tree. I seized him and made him over to the police.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of a policeman named Dhondoo.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and ordered him to be imprisoned for fourteen days with hard labour in the County Gaol.

THEFT.—Tookia Khundoo, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing six pieces of wearing apparel, and one purse, of the aggregate value of twenty-two rupees, and twelve rupees in cash, the property of one Peerajee Cundoojee.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, that on the morning of Monday last, at about eight o'clock, he left home and went to his work at Goolalwaddy. He locked the door of his room, when he went out. About two o'clock in consequence of the information received by him, he returned home and found the door of his room open. On enquiry being made, he missed some articles from his house. Witness suspected the prisoner. He went in search of him and found him in Goolallwaddy. Prosecutor brought him to his house, and afterwards made him over to the police. The police sepoy searched all the property, and found them from the prisoner.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of Bappoo Tatia and Baroo Ramjee.

The prisoner in his defence said that he took the property to proceed to Poona.

The charge was clearly proved against the prisoner, and His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

WILFUL TRESPASS.—Mahomed Tuckee was brought up, charged with wilfully trespassing in the dwelling-house of one Ameer Begum woman on the Duncan Road, without satisfactory excuse.

Ameer Begum deposed,—I am a married woman. My husband is at Baroda. I live at Byculla. Last night, at ten o'clock, the prisoner, two Parsees and two females came up into my room. When I saw them coming I shut the door. Prisoner pushed the door open. I went to the window and called for a sepoy. Defendant left the room and the sepoy arrested him on the stairs.

The Magistrate said that there was no evidence to prove that the defendant did commit a trespass and therefore discharged him.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

VACCINATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the letter from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, dated 29th July 1862.

Order thereon, 10th February 1863.

This report shows that there has been a gradual diminution in the number of persons said to have been vaccinated during the last seven years, or from 1855 to 1861.

2. During the two years under review, the operation were as follows; 1860, 3,38,885, 1861, 3,23,622. For the decrease various causes have been assigned, vizt., the want of co-operation on the part of the village authorities, the negligence or unfitness of several of the vaccinators, the prejudices of the inhabitants in some districts, and the withdrawal, since the establishment of the new Police, of the aid of peons in obtaining subjects for vaccination.

3. In the absence, however of efficient supervision of the vaccinators, and with the opinion before them of the local Superintendents on the subject, the Government cannot accept the returns as trustworthy. To arrive at a just conclusion of the working of the vaccine department they must await the results of the introduction of the scheme for the improvement of that department, by its incorporation with the civil branch of the Subordinate Medical Department. A revised G. O. on this subject, it is observed, was called for in the Military Department, under date 6th June 1862, No. 2045. His Excellency in Council trusts that the necessary arrangements will soon be completed.

4. His Excellency in Council has had it under his special consideration, the suggestion made by Dr. Rean, at page 4 of the report that vaccination should be declared indispensable for admission to the public service. The same subject is adverted to by Assistant Surgeon Doyle at page 13.

His Excellency in Council accordingly resolves to direct that no person hereafter entertained in any public situation or admitted as a candidate for the Uncovenanted Service Examination, unless he can produce a certificate to show that he has been vaccinated or has had small pox. A general certificate of physical fitness will be required, as at present, only in the case of passed candidates applying for actual employment. A notification to this effect will be published in six successive issues of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*.

The foregoing report, with the statements appended to it, and this review, will be published among the Government printed selections.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretray.

REPORT ON THE ARMY SCHOOLS OF THE EUROPEAN REGIMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S HOME AND INDIAN FORCES.—No. 464.

(Concluded from our Number of yesterday's.)

Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders.

131. I cannot speak too highly of the schools of this regiment or of the admirable manner in which the schoolmaster C. B. Fowler conducts them. When I inspected them in February last, there were 236 non-commissioned officers, and men and 35 children attending.

132. In addition to the subjects enumerated as taught in most of the schools now reported upon. The adults composing the 1st class passed a really excellent examination in the construction and uses of field-works and of Vauban's first system, and in the history of British India, particularly with reference to the wars in the Punjab from 1845 to the date of the annexation of that territory.

133. The specimens of plan drawing exhibited by many of the men were very well done. The answering of the whole of the classes in the adult school was perfectly satisfactory, and convinced me that there had been no attempt made at *cramming*, but that they had all been carefully grounded in the elementary parts of the various subjects taught.

134. On the whole, I am decidedly of opinion that the adult school of Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders is the best in the Presidency of Bombay.

135. The children were very young and at the date of my inspection had only recently joined the regiment, so that the schoolmaster very judiciously deemed it advisable to commence almost every subject with them from the simplest elements. I could not in my next report to the 72nd Highlanders to find that great improvement has been made.

136. There are at present attending the schools of this regiment 181 non-commissioned officers and men and 38 children, and as a proof what they have still continued to improve, I need only quote the following extract from a letter from Colonel Payne, commanding the regiment, dated the 12th of this month :—

137. "In consideration of the persevering energy schoolmaster Fowler has evinced, and the admirable manner in which he has conducted the schools of the regiment under my command, it is my intention to recommend him to the Council of Military Education for the promotion which I consider he has so justly earned."

138. I can only add, that I consider schoolmaster Fowler one of the most able, zealous, and successful teachers I have ever seen. He has gained the respect and esteem of almost every officer and man in the regiment, and when in Mhow it was a source of great gratification to me to hear the officers of several native infantry regiments speak in terms of high commendation of the excellent system pursued in the schools of the 72nd Highlanders.

139. The schoolmaster C. B. Fowler in every respect worthy of being promoted to the rank of 1st class schoolmaster.

4th Company, 2nd Battalion, Artillery, Mhow.

140. During 1860 this school was under the charge of a non-commissioned officer, under whom comparatively little progress was made. A trained master was appointed in January last, and when I was at Mhow in February, he had only recently commenced operations. There were 17 adults and 19 children attending.

141. At the end of that month, the commanding officer reported as follows :—

"Schoolmaster Roche has only lately joined, but I am much pleased with what I have seen of him, and hope in time to see a much larger attendance at school, especially of non-commissioned officers. They would all profit by Roche's instructions, and I am in hopes they will soon see this."

142. I regret to add that school-master Roche died from dysentery in July last. He has been succeeded by another trained teacher, under whom the school is progressing fairly.

No. 6 Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

143. The school of this battery has seldom numbered more than from 15 to 20 adults, and about 10 children as pupils.

144. There being no trained teacher available, it has been conducted by a non-commissioned officer of the regiment. Little has been attempted beyond the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the outlines of geography. There are at present only 8 pupils, viz., 1 adult and 7 children.

Her Majesty's 95th Foot, Neemuch.

145. This regiment (now in Poona) was stationed in Neemuch during 1860, where the schools were in excellent order throughout the year, the numbers amounting at times to 355 non-commissioned officers and men, and 12 children. The subjects in which they were instructed were those specified in the War Office regulations, and highly satisfactory progress was made.

146. In January 1860, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable F. Thesiger, then commanding the 95th, reported that :—"Sir John Michel, K.C.B., when inspecting the regiment in December 1859, paid a very high and well-deserved compliment to Mr. Walker on the intelligence and proficiency of his numerous pupils, whom he examined himself."

147. I inspected the schools of the 95th regiment in March 1861, when, although only one wing of the regiment had reached Poona, there were 190 non-commissioned officers and men and 39 children attending the schools, which were in *every respect* in excellent order.

148. In September last, there were 297 non-commissioned officers and men, and 50 children on the register of the school, and Colonel Raines, C.B., at the beginning of that month reported as follows :—

"The conduct and ability of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress are of a high order. There is an Hindoostanee class established under the superintendence of the interpreter, and an evening school from 7 to 8½ o'clock P.M., at which 130 men have put down their names to attend voluntarily."

149. I am of opinion that schoolmaster Walker, is deserving of promotion to the first class.

150. Since the arrival of the 95th Regiment, a "soldiers' institute" has been established which is admirably conducted and well-attended. A detailed report thereof will be transmitted with my report for 1861.

Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, Nusseerabad.

151. I am unable to speak of the schools of this regiment from personal observation, circumstances having prevented me visiting Nusseerabad during the time the regiment was stationed there.

152. The regiment was for a long time after its arrival in India actively engaged on field service, but as soon as it was possible to do so, schools were established; and it happened very fortunately that a serjeant of the 14th Dragoons, who had studied at the Central School, Poona, and also had passed in mathematics, surveying, and civil engineering, before the government examiners, the mathematical professor of the Poona college, and the officer commanding the Sappers and Miners, Poona, volunteered into the 8th Hussars.

153. Under him, as far as I can judge from the reports which I regularly receive from the regiment and from the chaplain of the station, very satisfactory progress was made in the school, which was well-attended both by adults and children.

154. The regiment is now, and has been for nearly a year, serving in the Bengal Presidency.

Her Majesty's 28th Regiment, Nusseerabad.

155. The schools of this regiment like those of the 4th, 72nd, and 95th Regiments, are exceedingly well-conducted and well-attended and the rules regulating promotion from private to corporal, &c., drawn up apparently with an especial view to encourage attendance at school, are in my opinion so judicious that I have much pleasure in appending them *in extenso*.

156. I visited the school of the 28th Regiment in Bombay, but was only able to remain about an hour, so that I have had no opportunity of thoroughly inspecting

157. From what I then saw, and from conversations with Brigadier F. Adams, C.B. who commanded the regiment until within the last two or three years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are conducted in a most satisfactory manner, and that schoolmaster Bell is a thoroughly efficient and successful teacher.

158. I hope to visit Nusseerabad, distant nearly 700 miles, in about six weeks' time, when a full report of the schools shall be furnished.

3rd Troop, Horse Artillery, Nusseerabad.

159. The school of this troop, until February last, was under a non-commissioned officer who, as far as he was able, taught the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Since then it has been under a trained assistant master, who has been reported favorably of by the commanding officer. The attendance, however, is very poor, there bring no more than 10 adults and 9 children now attending.

5th Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Aden.

160. I have had no opportunity of visiting Aden. Every encouragement, however, as given to the men to attend school, for in September last there were no less than 70 adults and 9 children attending the school, under a non-commissioned officer apparently well qualified for his situation.

161. I hope to see this school ere long in Kurrachee.

Wing, 4th K. O. Regiment.

Attending the schools of the wing are 241 non-commissioned officers and men and 22 children. The remarks respecting the head-quarters school apply equally to this.

162. Having concluded my report in detail on the Army Schools in this Presidency, I append a table showing the number of adults and children, actually receiving instruction, during the month of September 1861, in each of the Army Schools under my inspection.

Return showing the number of Pupils attending the Schools of the European Regiments of Her Majesty's Home and Local Forces in the Bombay Presidency, during the month of September 1861.

REGIMENTS.	Adults. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Adults. Privates.	Children. Boys.	Children. Girls.	Total.
HOME TROOPS.					
3rd Dragoons, Mhow	30	93	13	18	154
6th do., Ahmednuggur	7	59	32	26	124
Head Quarters, Royal Artillery, Poona	35	80	16	18	149
5th Bat. 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, Aden	8	62	5	4	79
6th Bat. 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, Neemuch	...	1	5	2	8
4th Foot, Kurrachee	1	127	21	27	439
Ditto Wing, Aden	24	217	12	10	
28th Foot, Nusseerabad	11	220	29	30	290
33rd do., Deesa	63	79	35	39	216
56th do., Bombay	20	61	18	18	117
72nd do., Mhow	67	114	20	11	219
83rd do., Belgaum	7	113	46	54	221
95th do., Poona	86	152	20	30	288
LOCAL FORCES.					
Head Quarters, Artillery, Kirkee	8	100	60	27	197
1st Troop, Horse Artillery, Deesa	8	37	4	4	56
2nd do. do., Hyderabad	...	24	11	10	45
3rd do. do., Nusseerabad	...	10	7	2	19
2nd Comp. 1st Bat. Foot Artillery, Belgaum	7	20	5	9	41
Head Quarters, 2nd Bat. Foot Artillery, Bombay	8	18	17	14	57
2nd Company 2nd Bat. Fo

in succession. the recoil of both being carefully measured after each discharge. They were then shifted so that each occupied the platform which had been used by the other, when again more rounds were fired. The minute official results of the experiment are not likely to be made out for some days, but the general merits of the performances of each gun could be seen at a glance, and were exactly what were anticipated before a shot was fired. The recoil of the ordinary gun was, in round numbers, just twice as great as that which had the holes bored round the muzzle, while the range and accuracy of the latter were scarcely more than half as good as that of the common piece. The lateral escape of gas and flame through the side holes of the French gun, if we may so call it, was very great indeed, so much so as to prove at once that even if the gun otherwise possessed the most transcendent merits it could never be used either on shipboard, in casemates, or even at embrasures. In the open air on Friday the trigger had to be pulled by a lanyard nearly 20 yards long. One half of the force of the explosion evidently escaped through the side holes before the force of the powder was expended on the shot, and virtually therefore the barrel of the gun is shortened by as much of its length as is thus perforated. As a general rule, the recoil of the gun is always in exact proportion to the force it exerts in propelling the shot, and anything which takes off from this recoil, by allowing the gas generated by the explosion to escape before it has done its work, just diminishes by so much the range, and, therefore, the accuracy of the fire. The results obtained with this curiously bored gun on Friday were enough apparently to satisfy the Ordnance Committee that it would be a waste of time to continue the experiments further.

Some experiments were then made with the Armstrong 110-pounder service-gun, loaded with steel shot, against a box target faced with 4½-inch plates, and lined inside with teak and an iron skin like the Warrior. The only interest of this experiment was to test the penetrative power of the projectiles, one of which was prepared by the Ordnance Committee, weighing 65lb, and fired with a 16lb. charge of powder. The immense superiority of the projectile over the cast and wrought iron shot, which, as the standards or units of penetration, were fired at the target before, was at once apparent. Its indentation was nearly 50 per cent. deeper than either the wrought or cast iron missiles. The next shots tried were those of a peculiar kind of steel made by Messrs. Makin and Sons, of Sheffield. Friday wasthe third time that steel shots supplied by this firm have been tried at Shoeburyness, and always with the same result—that their metal, both for toughness and hardness, is superior to any other kind of steel yet experimented upon. A conical-headed shot of this kind, of which the cone was small and sharp, with a very full shoulder, weighing 65lb. and propelled by only 14lb. of powder, smashed its cone completely through the plate, damaging the backing and breaking a rib behind—the greatest result that has ever been obtained with so light a shot and so small a charge. It was evident that only the very full form of the shoulder beneath the cone (part of which was sheared off) prevented the whole going completely through the target. A second shot of the same kind, the same weight, and fired with the same charge, struck the upper plate of the target on an uninjured part, and about 12 inches from its edge. It completely smashes away a piece about 15 inches deep by 18 or 20 wide, splintering and ripping up the backing behind. One piece of the plate, of considerable weight, was carried far behind the target, where it fell with the shot itself. An examination of the latter showed a part of the cone broken off, but in other respects it was little injured, though the injury to the target was very formidable. In spite of this hard, rather than tough, character of its metal. The trial seemed to show that to pierce the plates almost as much depends upon the metal of the projectile as upon either the gun or charge of powder which fires it. Certainly, the result seemed quite to upset the notion that a flat-headed shot is essentially necessary to punch armour plates, and, on the other hand, to strengthen the belief that the best form for this purpose may, after all, and with proper metal, be found to be the conical form adopted by Sir William Armstrong. There was only one opinion expressed as to the quality of the metal supplied by Messrs. Makin,—it was as we have said, the best that has yet been tried.

As it seems probable, from the remarks made in the House of Commons the other night, that some members intend to honour future experiments with their presence, we would, as a preliminary step, earnestly recommend them to take a liberal view of the Shoeburyness Estimates, in order that some really stout splinter-proofs may be erected, from which they may see the trials with something like safety. Without some such additional safeguard as this, all the care and precautions taken by Colonel Taylor cannot long avert an accident. On Friday the officers engaged and all the members of the committee had very narrow escapes from two large fragments of steel splinters which came through the strong splinter-proof and passed in front of those crowded in it fortunately without touching any one. All the splinter-proofs are more or less rough, temporary erections, made of any strong materials that are nearest to hand. And, indeed in all its appliances for shifting guns, &c., there is an evident want of proper means to that end, which is not what one expects to meet in a practice ground of such national importance as Shoeburyness has now become. This want of a proper plant doubles the labours of a most zealous staff of officers, who, without such additional duties, are already almost overworked.

IRON OR WOOD IN SHIP BUILDING?

(From the Shipping Gazette, April 3.)

The letter of Mr. James Richardson, of Swansea on the combination of wood and iron in the building of ships, and the rejoinder of Mr. Thomas Evans, Chairman of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, both of whom are interested in Shipping, give prominence to the reaction which is setting in against vessels wholly built of metal. The *Alabama* has done some service in this controversy, as there is a complaint that she cannot be caught by an iron-built vessel which has been some time at sea. The bottom of iron ships foul, and in the case of steamers it is deemed tantamount to increased consumption of fuel. for the greater the retardation the larger the waste of coal. This latter point is receiving serious consideration, and, we are told, is likely to lead to the abandonment, in future, of iron-plated hulls in one of the largest Steam Companies. Iron ships have advantages over wood in economy of repairs. Where wood has failed has been in the difficulty of giving fine lines to fast-going steamers, and in the draught of water. It is now demonstrated, by the experience of twenty-three years, that a vessel built with an iron frame, and planked with wood, will both wear well, and afford all the advantages of iron plating, with less risk of loss of life and property; and in discussing this question we ought not to lose sight of the fact, that an iron hull quickly breaks up when a vessel touches on rocks, or takes a rough shore. Mr. Richardson recommends that the stem sternpost, and outer-planking should be wood, the frame-work and beams iron. The frames he would make in the form of the T iron, but instead of the flanges being inside, as is usually the case, he proposes that they be reversed. From frame to frame he would let in wood, secured by bolts through the flange. This would give a tight hull, but not a strong one, and the flanges of the iron being outside they would rust or foul; but to protect the flanges from contact with the water, Mr. Richardson advises this filled-in framework to be covered inside and out, from keel to gunnel. The only difference between the plan of Mr. Richardson and that described in a previous number of this Journal as the invention of Mr. Grantham, consists in the filling up with blocks between the iron frames. Mr. Richardson suggests that the blocks of wood, which are to go from frame to frame, should be secured by bolts to the flanges; and Mr. Grantham provides a double flange, and keys the blocks by wooden wedges. To break the electric action between iron and copper, Mr. Grantham covers the bottom with felt and a preparation, and then planks and coppers over all. Mr. Thomas Evans, who has visited the building-yards on the Wear, saw vessels, in three yards, building of iron frames with wooden planking. He supplies a description of the system pursued by Messrs. Moore, and it speaks well for the enterprise of Sunderland that her builders are alive to the changes and demands of the day. Messrs. Moore, it appears, make their stem and sternposts and keels of wood. Then the iron frames are set up, and rivetted into an iron plate on the keel, which plate is broad enough to take in the garboard strakes. The latter are bolted through the keel, and also through the plate and frame. If the ironwork is not protected, we should say that the contract with the wood and iron in salt water would weaken the ship along the line of keel and garboard strakes; but the mode now adopted of covering the floors with cement preserves the iron, and keeps out the water; and this same system is applicable to vessels constructed by combination of wood and iron. Messrs. Moore truss the outside of the frames with flat iron bars, extending from the keel plate to the sheer strake, each bar being five to six feet apart and rivetted to the frames. These diagonal bars hold the frame together, and make the skeleton quite rigid before the planking is applied. The planks are secured to the diagonal bars or trusses on the outside of the frame, by a metal bolt, which bolt is capsuled externally, and the capsule is soldered to a collar of incorrodable metal, which lines the rivet hole, and carries a head to the outside. Some experience will have to be acquired before it can be laid down that vessels can be strongly built in this manner. For instance, the wooden planking is fastened to iron bars, these bars are rivetted to the iron frames; so much rivetting must produce weakness somewhere. Wherever iron is perforated there is a weak part. It would have been perfectly practicable to have secured the diagonal bars to the framework without a single rivet hole, and also to have attached the planking without piercing holes in the bars, and with no loss of strength. With iron framing, iron knees and beams, the internal capacity of an iron ship is gained, with all the advantages of form and curve. That this combination has not been more extensively patronised is due to the fear that the galvanic action between the metals would eat away the iron, and render a ship insecure and unseaworthy. Again, the rules of Lloyd's Register do not favor this style of uniting a wooden skin to iron ribs. But now that means have been found to ward off the galvanic action between copper and iron, and to preserve the iron in the bilge from the washing of the water, and the destruction of the metal from alkalies, we shall, on doubt, see a great increase in these combinations on ship. The old builders of our wooden walls still adhere to wooden ribs and beams, on the ground that rigidity sought after now-a-day is not desirable, for vessel should yield in all her parts and work with the sea. There is another class who go in for all the rigidity that can be gained, and these men, on doubt, believe that if a ship never yields or twists, she will last much longer. When iron knees were first introduced it was said that they would occupy less space than wooden ones, and never under any circumstances, break. This has not been borne out by experience. In the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of Monday last will be found an extract from the log-book on the ship *Palmerston*, which vessel was caught in a cyclone in the Indian Ocean. After the storm had abated the Master found that several iron knees were broken and bolts had worked loose in the 'tween decks. He speaks of *several* iron knees, which proves that if they will not bend they will break. Of course it is a question of the substance of the iron and its quality. Bad iron for frames, knees, or beams, will be found worse than wooden ones; so that if iron is to be applied, the best ought to be bargained for, and there should be a stamp on all metal used in the construction of a ship, certifying its number or quality.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(From our Special Correspondent of the Times, March 28.)

BRESLAU, *March* 24.

I HAVE to supplement the parting proclamation of General Langiewicz by a paragraph, which—it is easy to perceive why—was not contained in the version given by the *Czas*. The following words, I find, have been suppressed by the organ of the national cause:—

"But a few hours after my departure calumny denounced me a traitor, an embezzler, and a thief. The same infamous slanderers instigated desertion in the camp, and, while intending to destroy myself, they only benefited Muscovy and prepared an easy triumph for the foe. The adherents of the ambitious criminal I have to thank for all this are not aware, or, if they are aware, utterly ignore that my only object is to establish the liberty and independence of the country."

In a preceding paragraph, which is also differently given by the *Czas*, the passage referring to his secession thus appears in the version now come to light:—

"The Russian agents hiding themselves in your ranks made it necessary for me to depart secretly, and without bidding you farewell. The same reason, also, prevents my informing you of my ultimate destination."

The proclamation has not been printed, but circulates only in written copies among the Poles. Deviation from the original text and the existence of different readings are accounted for by this circumstance; but the new version, I believe, must be held the more authentic from grounds of internal evidence. It was not in keeping with his past career to abscond and leave his gallant troops to fight it out for themselves. In this important respect the new proclamation shows him in a different light from the first. Supposing the new text to express his actual motives, he absented himself not because he was afraid of the Russians, or faced death with a fainter heart than he wanted his soldiers to possess; but discord and the inordinate ambition of individual leaders sent him away a fugitive at the very time his presence was most dearly required with the army. The ambitious criminal he alludes to is evidently Mieroslawski, who has already divulged his prior claims to the Dictatorship. You will also notice that, while the first proclamation was represented to have been issued before his departure, the second can only be construed as a production of the day following. However that may be, the Poles have again given a signal instance of indulging their national vice. Contrary to what appeared on the surface, they are as quarrelsome as ever.

The latest news does not convey any very intelligible outline of subsequent events. Dissolution, it is evident, has been too general in the main force to admit of regular movements and a march with any predetermined object in view. The only circumstance to be clearly defined amid a confusion of fragmentary particulars is the prevalence of flight and the sudden disappearance from the scene of action of several thousands of men. The border which traversed the Austrian frontier, as well as those continuing a feeble resistance along the border line, do not account, in any way, for the masses assembled a few days ago under the colours of the Dictator. Where they have gone, and what has become of them, it is only possible to guess; but as the majority were never encumbered with uniforms, and cannot be distinguished by any external mark from the generality of the inhabitants, they have probably dispersed throughout the villages, preferring, like the Mieroslawski detached bodies, found an anonymous shelter in Galicia. Among the remnants still fighting for escape we find Colonel Czachowski scouring the country with 300 men in the western corner of the kingdom, and looking out, probably, for a safe retreat in Cracow. In the same neighbourhood another detachment of 500 men, being pressed in their crossing the frontier, has been driven back into the interior. A third body, under the command of Colonel Cieszkowski, has been pounced upon near Zawierec, and with the Austrian border post in sight, is battling for its existence. Complete uncertainty prevails as to the fate of those who made off to north.

While once about it, the Russian, it appears, devoted themselves to the task with a will. Not content with the pleasures of the chase on Russian territory, they pursued the fugitive insurgents beyond the confines of the Czar. The Austrian frontier on this occasion has been violated again on several points. At Czulice, for instance, a village near Cracow, the Cossacks cut down a number of insurgents, and, firing at the Austrian troops, who offered resistance, captured an officer, carrying him off in the confusion of the pursuit. The officer was instantly dismissed, though not without leaving his sword, his money, and his cigars in the hands of the intoxicated Tartars. Again, in the fields adjoining Czulice and Karnikow, another party of insurgents, unarmed and perfectly defenceless, were hill on neutral ground by the Russians. A man who sought refuge under a crucifix was shot down before the image of his Redeemer. Another defending himself with his fists, after being felabboured with the butt-end of a musket, eventually succumbed to the ball of a more merciful enemy. But the worst outrage was enacted at Karniow, where an Austrian picket was repeatedly fired at while disarming some fugitive insurgents. On this occasion a civilian was wounded, and several rounds discharged into a house. The Cossacks returned to Russian territory with the booty of five oxen, having thus saved after their labours at Blurkow, resumed operations on the 23d, when half a dozen villages were burnt and "order" restored in the district. It appears that all the way from Wawrzenczyce to Igolomia not a human dwelling has been allowed to survive their martial enthusiasm.

Military intelligence from the north and east being rather vague during the last few days, leaves us without a clue to the all-important question of war or peace as to the rest of the kingdom. I abide be my former opinion that, as far as *matériel* is concerned, the Poles are just as competent to go on as before. Polish society, while deficient in civilized elements, abounds in men unpretending and warlike enough to form many a band more of fleet guerillas. But the question is whether the courage is not fast taking after this terrible catastrophe. According to their papers Langiewicz was no more than a leader among the many, and to all intents and purposes must be ranked with Padlewski, Rogiuski, Lelewel, and others. But the first shock upon the national mind has told a very different tale. If the Provisional Government are preparing for the destruction of Warsaw, with a view to enlist the sympathies of Europe by the magnitude of the disaster, the design, it is obvious, is the consequence of despair, rather than any very sanguine confidence in the future. It is reported by staff officers of the Poles that, as a last hope of success, they rely upon the bombardment of the capital.

(From our Vienna correspondent.)

VIENNA, *March* 24.

No one positively knows what induced Langiewicz to quit Poland, but it is supposed that he was unable to make head against the Democratic party.

It was in the evening of the 19th inst. that the Polish Dictator crossed the Galician frontier near Opatowice. At Uscie Langiewicz was met by M. Bassler, an Austrian commissary, who quartered him in the house of a Jewish merchant, where he passed the night. In the morning of the 20th he was sent in a carriage, with an escort of four Hussars, to Tarnow. From that town he and Mademoiselle Pussovlytow, who is said to be the daughter of a Russian officer of rank, were sent by rail to Cracow, where they were shut up in the citadel. The "aide-de-camp" of the ex-Dictator, a pretty girl of about 22 years of age, wears the Polish costume with a Hungarian pelisse attached to her shoulders. When Langiewicz crossed the frontier he was in possession of a passport which has been issued by the Swedish Consul at Paris. This document belongs to Walgorski, who probably lent it to Langiewicz. Between 2,500 and 3,000 insurgents have crossed the frontier during the last three or four days, and many others are impatiently waiting for an opportunity of doing so. Several refugees have already been removed from Galicia to Moravia and Bohemia, and Langiewicz will soon be sent from Cracow to some place in the interior of the empire.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

(From the Daily News, April 3.)

MR. SCHOLEFIELD has succeeded in getting his bill for the establishment of partnerships with limited liability read a second time. Experience unfortunately proves that, notwithstanding this partial success, the bill is by means secure. Only last year a similar bill reached the same stage, but was ultimately rejected. And, indeed, within the last 20 years, it must be remembered that all attempts to accomplish this contemplated legal reform have failed. The arguments in favour of the principle of Mr. Scholefield's bill are conclusive. There is not a single speculative lawyer, political economist, or small capitalist who is opposed to the measure. If the question be argued upon general grounds, it must be admitted that when two or more parties are willing to contract on certain terms, they are *prima facie* entitled to do so. If any restrictions are to be put upon them, those who propose the restrictions ought to furnish cogent evidence of their necessity. If the principle of limited liability were still an open question—if there were no such things in the country as joint-stock companies in which the liability of each shareholder is limited—the case might be different. But, as was pointed out more than once in the course of the debate a few days ago, the principle of limited liability has been conceded, and, as Mr. Malins added, the advantage of the concession has been proved by the number of persons who have availed themselves of it. According to a parliamentary return, no fewer than 2,334 companies have been registered between 1857 and the end of 1862, exclusive of joint-stock banks. It seems, therefore, idle to say that the facilities afforded by the new legislation to small capitalists are not fully appreciated. The only question now is, whether the same facilities might not be extended further. At present any seven persons, by signing what it called a memorandum of association, may form a company. And the liability of each member of such a company may be limited to any particular sum. Now, why stop here? What reason can there be against permitting three or four persons to constitute themselves limited partners, or against four persons constituting themselves limited partners, and two others unlimited partners? This is a species of contract which is recognised in every other system of law except that of England. And if anyone chooses to take the trouble to look into the "Code de Commerce" which forms a principal chapter in Napoleon's great work, he will find the several kinds of this peculiar partnership accurately defined. That Code has been adopted by many of the nations of Europe, and the same law has been adopted in the several American States. Whatever the objection to such a partnership may be, it certainly is not that of giving practical effect to the principle of limited liability by a fit legislative enactment. Mr. Thomas Baring, indeed, says that if Mr. Scholefield's bill is adopted "the whole foundation of Commercial security" will be destroyed. But even if this great capitalist were serious in his alarms for the "Mercantile morality" of England—which, however, the Solicitor-General seemed to doubt—he is only repeating what was said again and again by Lord Overstone and other great bankers, when they vainly opposed the principle of limited liability some few years ago. The amusing thing is that Mr. Scholefield's bill introduces no new principle. Indeed, according to Sir Hugh Cairns, there are means, even now by which the institution of a partnership of limited liability may be established. The only effect, therefore, if the bill were to become law, would be to permit that to be done directly which can be done now indirectly, or by the aid of an ingenious conveyancer. As the law stands at present, if the clerk of a mercantile firm is paid in proportion to profits, or receives a salary in the ratio of profits, he is not liable as a partner; but if he receives a share of profits he is liable as a partner. Again, a man may furnish the whole capital of a trading partnership, and takes securities for repayment, yet even if he stipulates for 15 or 20 per cent interest, instead of a moderate share of profits, he will not be liable as a partner. Such irrational distinctions it is impossible to defend. But the fact that they exist implies the fact that partner-ships with limited liability practically exist also, so that Mr. Baring's dread of revolutionising the foundations of English commerce is superfluous. The only effect of Mr. Scholefield's bill will be to facilitate the establishment of such limited partnerships. In an ordinary partnership, according to the law of England, every partner is liable to the whole extent of his fortune, and hitherto any one who shared in the profits of a concern has been considered a partner. Such was the principle established by a judgment of Chief Justice Eyre at the end of the last century. It is now proposed to modify this principle. A man is not to be made liable to his uttermost farthing because he is interested in a Commercial concern. So long as the creditors have notice that an individual is not responsible for more than a certain sum, they are not to be allowed to sue him for more than that sum. Creditors may or may not deal with a partnership of this sort. That must be at their own option. But if they deal with full notice of the nature of the partnership, they have nothing to complain of. The advantages of such partnerships are obvious. A man starting in business may have no capital. His friends or his former master may be very willing to assist him. If the friend or the master want to lend him money, the young man has no security to offer. If either proposes to take a share in the profits of the concern, he is in danger of being made a partner. In this dilemma the capitalist finds it difficult to move. Again, whatever facilitates the employment of capital promotes Commercial activity and increases the prosperity of the country. There are of course many small capitalists who would be very willing to embark a small sum in an undertaking, but who would hesitate to do so if their whole fortune would be jeopardised. The object of Mr. Scholefield's bill is to meet both difficulties. A man is not to be made liable merely because he lends money, but he is to be entitled to a certain proportion of the profits. There are, however, two points in which the bill in question is manifestly defective. In the first place, although it is clear that all partnerships in which any of the members are only liable to a certain sum ought to be ear-marked or registered, it is equally clear that there can be no necessity for registering any other kinds of partnership. This, it is hoped, therefore, that clause 18 will be modified. In the second place, it appears to us that no partner whose liability is limited should be allowed to take part in the management of the concern. A limited partner ought to be looked upon simply as a person who supplies a certain amount of capital. The others should conduct the business, and should, of course, be liable to their last farthing. This is the principle generally adopted in other countries, and its soundness is not to be questioned.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

(From the Times, March 28.)

WE have lately described a ceremony calculated to call forth the sympathy of every age and every nature—the loyalty, the kindliness, and the strong domestic affection which lie at the root of English character. We have been watching the rising sun—we have seen youth and beauty launched upon the ocean of life, and the heart of the country has followed them through the first bright hours of their voyage. But even at this moment we must not forget one to whom the nation owes so much of all which renders the present an exceptional moment in the history of the world. The children of the Queen and of the late Prince Consort are entering on the happy season of youth; the plans and the counsels of their father are maturing and growing up around us. Twenty years of wisdom and watchfulness have borne their fruit in an amount of political tranquillity, material prosperity, and private happiness, such as 20 years ago no one could have believed possible. Who shall say how many and what things would have been different had Prince Albert been less pure, less clear-sighted, less wide and cosmopolitan, less gentle and self-denying?

Our readers are aware that for the purpose of deciding on the monument which ought to be erected to the memory of the Prince a committee of noblemen and gentlemen was formed, on which are to be found the names of Lord Clarendon and Lord Derby. The decision to which this committee arrived has long ago been announced to the public and received with very little favour in any quarter. It had two leading faults. It was not attractive in itself, and it was far too large for the amount of the subscription by which its cost was to be defrayed. The proposition, as our readers will remember, was to erect on the north side of the Horticultural Gardens, and between those gardens and the Kensington-road, a splendid building to be devoted to purposes intended to promote the interests of Art and Science. On the other side of the Kensington-road the Hall was to be confronted by a group of British statuary representing the Prince with, we suppose, appropriate allegorical figures attending upon him. The plan was not well received. Nobody like the notion of a great Hall, built in some unknown style of architecture for a vague and indefinite purpose. Nobody liked the notion of introducing a building to Kensington-road, with its vehicles, its passengers, its dust, and its water carts, in the very midst of the monument. The transitions appeared to most minds too violent, the step from the grand to the ordinary, and from the ordinary back again to the grand, too abrupt. Least of all was the public pleased with the idea of the group of British statuary, such as the plastic arts in this island can alone afford, displayed in broad relief on the green carpet of the Gardens, in company with numerous other statues, in every degree of disingenuess and clumsiness, rose before their eyes, and it clearly appeared that this department of British art at least had not yet conciliated for itself any very prominent place in the estimation of the country. The thing was to be submitted to, if there was no help for it; but it would be absurd to say that it was received with even the coolest kind of approbation.

We have learnt with pleasure that the plan which found so little favour in the eye of the public is about to be abandoned. The architectural and artistic advisers of Her Majesty have adopted another and, as it seems to us, a far better idea. The old plan is abandoned as a whole, and in each of its parts. The scheme of a double monument, one half on the one side of the Kensington-road, and the other half on the other side, exists no longer. The group of statuary is abandoned without remorse, and, instead of the vast Hall, a single monument is to be erected. We know not whether it is to be placed on the northern or southern side of the Kensington-road, but we believe we can speak with some confidence as to the style and nature of the structure. It is to be what is called an Eleanor Cross, something similar to the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford or the monument erected to Sir Walter Scott at Edinburgh. The effect of the former monument is much injured by its unfortunate position about to slip, as it should seem, down the side of a steep hill, and much out of keeping with the very striking and romantic scenery by which it is surrounded. Still, no one can deny to it elegance of design and much architectural beauty. The Eleanor Cross which it is proposed to erect to the memory of Prince Albert is to be a building of much greater size and of imposing height. It is said that it is intended to give it an elevation of nearly 300ft., so that it will be a very conspicuous feature in any distant view of the metropolis. In the lower part is to be placed, properly secured from the effects of our moist climate and smoky atmosphere, a statue of the Prince. The whole structure is to be intrusted to Mr. Gilbert Scott, so that we doubt not that full justice will be done to the utmost demands of Gothic architecture. We know not what better could be devised. The great height of the building seems to us well adapted to the magnitude to which London has grown, for in this wilderness of brick and stone all smaller structures are overwhelmed and lost. Placed either upon or close to the site of the Great Exhibition, within a short distance of the scene of the second, and overlooking the Horticultural Gardens, which the Prince regarded with so much interest and partiality, the monument will serve as a worthy guardian of the memory of a good and wise Prince, a record of our gratitude, and a conspicuous ornament of the metropolis.

We fear, however, that, even for this reduced work, the funds in hand will not be found sufficiently ample. It is said to be the intention of Government to ask from Parliament a sum sufficient to complete the monument in a manner worthy of the Prince and of the nation. In our opinion, this should have been done at first, but it is certainly better that something should be given from the public revenue than that any thing should be erected unworthy of the Prince, or failing to do justice to the esteem and gratitude of the nation.

"AH, John, you won't have me much longer! I shall never leave this bed alive."—"Please thyself Betty, and thee'll please me," returned John, with great equanimity. "I have been a good wife to you, John, persisted the dying woman.—"Middlin', Betty, middlin'," responded the matter-of-fact husband.

WHAT opera is like crinoline? Rose of Castille (rows of cast-steel).

Do the best you can where you are; and when that is done you will see an opening for something better.

ON a child being told, the other day, that he must be broken of a bad habit, he actually replied, "Papa, hadn't I better be mended?"

FRIENDSHIP should be like the crossing of circles, where each takes something from the other, and where neither loses.

"MR. SMITH, I wish to speak to you privately. Permit me to take you apart for a few months." "Certainly, sir, if you'll promise to put me together again."

SLEEP is death's youngest brother, and so like him, that I never dare trust him without my prayers.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Shamjee Jeathia, on account and at the risk of Bhugwanjee Soondersee, the Mortgagee, all that piece of Foras land with Dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at Parell, within the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 279 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Foras Revenue under No. 51, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 57, bounded on the East, North, and South by certain public roads, and on the West by the house of Bhasker Canjee.

For further particulars apply to Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Esq., Solicitor, at his office, in Fort.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Bleached, Grey, and Coloured Goods, Twists, &c.

On account and at the risk of Chojee Peerbhoy Ebram, the Indentor.

P E
J H & Co. 1/146—146 Kegs Nails.
P E 1/3—3 Casks Wrought Iron Rice Bowls.

Bombay, 6th May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at half-past 4 P.M., by order of Messrs. Tarrachund Ramchund, Tarrachund Sreeram, and Premchund Roychund, at Victoria Land Company's.

12 Bales and 14 Docras, more or less of damaged Cotton, on account of the underwriter.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, at half-past 4 o'clock P.M., a House situated at the Chumney Lane or Dhookurwaddy, Girgaum Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 23 and bounded as follows:—on the North by the House of Jore Perrier, on the South by the Oart of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, on the East by one of the houses of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, and on the West by a portion of the public passage of the Chumney Lane.

For further particulars apply to the surviving executor Mr. FRANCISCO A. LOPES, Kalbadevie.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrices & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th May 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, all that remaining quantity of Beer, Champagne, Claret, and Cognac Brandy.

They are now on view.

SALE OF FEROZPORE COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Point, the under-mentioned Bales, from 3 P.M., 70 Dhokras or Bales of Ferozpore Cotton, on account and risk of Khoja Manockbhoy Moosabhoy, and by order of Marwadi Sainram, Seetaram and Rugnathdass Budreedass.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the sale will be demanded immediately after the lot is knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT KHANDALLA.

(Without Reserve.)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are favored with instructions to submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., the valuable Landed and Household Property at Khandalla, belonging to G. L. CLOWSES, Esq., consisting of: Bungalows, Out-buildings, Stabling, Coach-house, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about 20 acres of Ground is situated on one of the best sites in the station, and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Conkan, and is open to the direct seabreeze.

The Garden is well-stocked with Trees, Shrubs, and Plants a plentiful supply of good spring water, a good carriage drive, and the road to the Bungalows which are distant about one and a half miles from the Khandalla Station, a gentle ascent on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the Railway station on the Ghaut Incline, where all Trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows unfurnished, and all information may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE PROPERTY IS NOW ON VIEW.

TERMS—25 per cent. deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder of the purchase-money in cash in seven days.

NOTE.—Possession will be given on the 31st May 1863.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the Hon'ble H. HEBBERT, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.) The same comprises sets of rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, handsome Claret and Dinner Set, elegant Pink and Gold Flowered Dessert Set, rich Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, White and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of Best Plated "Melon Pattern" Dish Covers, Pairs of Oval and Round Hotwater Curry and Vegetable Dishes, Plated Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Tea Pays, Reclining Couches, Hat Stand, an excellent correct going 8 Day Clock by "James French," Royal Exchange, London, with carved Bracket, Circular Table with Marble Slab, Conversation Couch, Rocking Chair, Easy Chairs, Round and Pridieu Chairs, What-nots, Vases, and Figures. Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

A very light English-built Brougham, with Lamps, Shafts, &c., by "Thrupp Maberly" of London, made to order, with a pair of serviceable Bay Carriage Horses, and a set of Plated Mounted Harness.

One double-seated English-built Phaeton, with a pair of powerful Bay Carriage Horses, and a Set of Plated Mounted Harness.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from the morning of the 14th inst.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RAILWAY PLANT, DRAUGHT AND SADDLE HORSES, BULLOCKS, &c. &c., AT PADUSDERRY, NEAR TO DYOLEE STATION.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Padusderry, near to Dyolee Station on MONDAY, the 18th, and on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the valuable Railway Plant, Contractor's and Builders's Materials, &c. &c., used in the execution of the works on the Bhore-Ghaut Incline of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, (consisting of Waggons, Timber Trucks, Lorry Wheels, Axles, Drills, Iron, Steel, Blasting Fuse, Crabs, Blocks, Chains, Contractor's Rails, Cranes, Quarry-men Carpenter's and Black-smith's Tools, Anvils, Shovels, Powrass, Picks, Draught and Saddle Horses and Bullocks, &c. &c.

N. B.—A special train will be run from Bombay and back on the days of sale. Horses and Bullocks to be put up on the 1st day of sale.

Catalogues of full particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers or at Dyolee Station, and the property will be on view from Wednesday, the 13th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COWASJEE PATELL'S STREET, FORT.

By order of Jeevanbie widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Manockshaw, widow of the late Jewanjee Jamasjee Patell, deceased.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situated in Cowasjee Patell's Street, Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Cowasjee Patell's Street, on or towards the West by the house of Framjee Pestonjee, on or towards the North by a house of Sonabaie, and on or towards the South by a house of Framjee Pestonjee. The Property of the late Manockbaie, widow of the late Jewanjee Jamasjee Patell.

Conditions of Sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single seat, and a few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Pheaton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1863.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE—A small high pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 7 Horse Power, with Boiler and Fittings complete, the Engine and Boiler is nearly new.

Apply to A. LAING, Gun and Pistol Maker, from Edinburgh in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Cotton Mills Tardeo.

FOR SALE.—A quite new COLUMBIAN (ROYAL) PRINTING PRESS, prints super-royal.

A new ALBION DEMY PRINTING PRESS, prints royal.

Apply at the *Dustur Ashkara* Press, Fort,

SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND PILES.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Biel fruit, which can be obtained at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.

Manufactured by Mr. F. Pogson, Dounton, near Simla.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Business Announcements.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exh